

The first section of the Constitution, which is the basis of our government, is the one which is most often quoted by our opponents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Those who may wish to supply themselves with books, will do well to call on C. D. Watson, as he has just received a large and general assortment which he proposes to sell very cheap for cash.

The partnership heretofore existing between Daniel McKeehan and Conrad Baker has been dissolved.

Thomas Divine would like to receive some information of the whereabouts of his cow.

IS MOTT A KNOW NOTHING?

Public attention is earnestly invited to the admirable letter of H. S. Mott, Esq., the Canal Commissioner elect. In order to accomplish the overthrow of Gov. Bigler, the Whigs were willing to sacrifice every other object, and deliberately deserted their own candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner. Almost their entire vote was polled for Mr. Mott. Through the instrumentality of the Know-Nothings, and from the zeal with which the Whigs everywhere supported him, and have since rejoiced over his election, it is fair to presume that they had actually persuaded themselves that he was a "good enough Whig" for them. But the laugh is now quite on the other side of their faces. Mr. Mott has spoiled their fun most terribly. He repeats his declaration made before the election, that he is not nor ever was a member of the order of Know-Nothings, or any other secret political society—that he is a Democrat in every sense of the word a friend to the Constitution, recognizing all citizens, who are recognized as such by the Constitution, entitled to equal rights and privileges as now provided by law—that the votes given to him by the Whigs and Know-Nothings were in pursuance of a bargain of their own making, in which he had neither part nor lot—that he cannot recognize them as his friends and well-wishers, and that so far as the dispensation of patronage is concerned he tells them most distinctly that he will know them not.

All honor, say we, to the independence and patriotism of Henry S. Mott.

We have now received the official result of the recent election from all the counties. Pollock's majority is about 37,000; Black's about 46,000; and Mott's about 100,000. The question of a prohibitory liquor law was decided in the negative by 5,000 majority. We are sorry for this; but feel perfectly innocent of the matter. Our readers will remember that, early last Spring, we raised our feeble voice against the mixing of this question with politics, in any shape or form. The Democratic press of the State generally took the same ground. In fact, it required no great foresight to see that such a course must be fatal to the ultimate success of the reform, whether successful at the late election or not. But discreet counsels were cast aside, and the cunning and intriguing sharpers of the Whig party, seeing a beautiful opportunity to use it for the purpose of overthrowing the Democracy, succeeded in enjoining many honest temperance men into the movement, and now we have the result. Let the fault, and deep-drawn curses of beggarly widows and orphans fall upon the heads of the fiends in human shape, who would prostitute so sacred a cause to base political ends.

Now that Col. Mott has so magnanimously rebuked the Know-Nothings, and boldly declares himself to stand firmly upon the National Democratic platform, we think it would be but an act of justice to the people as well as themselves, for several others, who were nominated by the Democrats, but claimed as members of that proscriptive band of midnight proscriptionists, and received their votes, to follow his noble example. Mr. BARCLAY, our member of Congress elect, is thus "showered," and we think it would be but an act of fairness on his part to place himself right upon the record.

The course pursued by the leaders of the Temperance party, in Philadelphia and elsewhere nearer home, did more to defeat Prohibition at the polls than all other causes combined. Their open hostility to Gov. Bigler and the Democratic candidates generally, drove hundreds, nay thousands of voters into the ranks of the opposition, who otherwise would have been for a Prohibitory Law.

It is ascertained that the next State Legislature will stand as follows: Senate 18 Democrats, to 15 Whigs and Know-Nothings. House 42 Democrats, to 58 Whigs and Know-Nothings. We will publish a list of the members at as early a day as possible.

The weather has been unusually pleasant for several days. The little boys are playing with the dust in the middle of the street, and the ladies occupy the sidewalks. By the way, long dresses are a great nuisance, particularly while the hogs are permitted to run at large! On the subject of the hogs it may be well to inform our friends that there is an ordinance against farming the streets. The worms in the woods are very abundant and the Know-Nothings in search of them, are about as plenty as that class of politicians were before the election, and with as good hopes of success. A friend says he can't find a single MOTT man among them! They all go for birth right upon the soil that produces Acorns. The Russians are not dogged as reported a few days since, and our old friend the Squire may save his tears until Nicholas catches it right. It is not true that Pollock has "avowed" his determination to set apart one day in the year to hunt Irishmen! He thinks they should be treated in many respects like human beings provided always however that they are not Catholics. No appointments have as yet been announced by his Excellency except that of Minister to the high Court of Know-nothingism, which has been conferred upon a distinguished citizen of our borough who is absent in the discharge of his official duty. The appointment is a good one considering the duty to be performed, and reflects great credit on the Governor elect. The Inspector of weights and Measures for this county is not so easily settled, there being many very urgent applicants who have each in their way rendered important service to the party. It is generally however supposed that the emoluments thereof will be added to the present salary of the gentleman who says Bigler is a child in intellect compared with himself.

The tidings of the discovery of some apparently unmistakable evidence of the fate of Sir John Franklin, and his comrades, around whose fate so much painful uncertainty has hung so long, will be read with interest. If this information turns out to be true, the scene of their sufferings will no doubt be visited as soon as possible next summer, when no doubt relics, and perhaps some record of the discoveries made by the intrepid Franklin previous to his unhappy fate, will be discovered. Franklin sailed from England in 1845, and if this account is correct, of his having perished in 1850, he must have spent about four years in the Arctic regions.

The following is the Official vote for Congress of this district.

	BARCLAY.	ARTHUR.
Venango,	2539	41
Warren,	1339	845
Clearfield,	2220	33
Jefferson,	1456	935
Clarion,	2568	1626
McKean,	441	225
Elk,	538	121
Majority,	6867	

The following lines, which were the concluding appeal of one of the members of the Republican Institute of this place on the repeal of the recent enactment by our borough authorities, and which came up before that body at a recent meeting, are decidedly rich—too good to be lost.

Hark! the hoarse discordant notes
Coming from the porkers' throats
Spiller sounding every guest
Burrall! for grab worms and repeal.
Hear ye not that sound sweet
Of sinners' music in the street?
In and complaining, praise before
Our onsets are all out of tune.
If angels' music could wash
Our town would wash away its leers.
His fangs! 'twould in future deep
And doubly dead for want of "care."

ASSEMBLY.—We have not yet received the Official vote of McKean, but we are informed by good authority that Mr. Caldwell received the entire vote of the county with the exception of five which were cast for Backus. Caldwell is therefore elected by a very large majority.

CHOLERA AT MARTINSBURG.—The Charleston Free Press learns from a private source that the cholera has again appeared in Martinsburg Va. Mr. Washington Keesen and three negroes died on Wednesday morning. Beside, there were several persons very ill.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 21.—The train from Boston to-day ran over a girl of about fifteen years of age, half a mile from the depot here, killing her instantly. We have not ascertained her name.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—The Steamer Nominee was sunk on the upper Mississippi, above Galena, a few days since. No lives were lost. A portion of the cargo was saved in a damaged condition.

GOV. REEDER IN KANSAS.—Gov. Reeder landed at Fort Leavenworth, which will be his home for the present. He was greeted on his arrival at the Fort with the national salute, and a public reception was given him.

THANKSGIVING.—Governor Bigler has issued his Proclamation recommending Thursday, the 30th of November, as a day of General Thanksgiving.

COL. MOTT'S POSITION.

The following correspondence, which passed a few days since between Col. Mott and a number of his Democratic friends, will, we think, be quite satisfactory to any Democrat who were disturbed with doubts occasioned by the vote of the Know-Nothings for Canal Commissioner. Col. Mott manfully declares his antagonism to the proscriptive doctrine of Know-Nothingism, and repudiates all connexion with any other political association than the Democratic party.

MURCHANSE HOTEL,
Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1854.
Col. Henry S. Mott.

Dear Sir:—Having been your intimate friend, and having witnessed your course in politics for many years, we have never known an occasion where our confidence in your personal integrity and political orthodoxy has wavered for a moment. You can readily realize our surprise and indignation, therefore, when we heard your name associated with a secret and proscriptive organization, after you had formally accepted a nomination for Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania from the Democratic party, whose avowed principles you have always been, and whose principles you have ever defended. Your letter peremptorily and positively denying all connection with this Order, published in August last, was regarded as abundantly satisfactory at the time it appeared, but notwithstanding this broad and emphatic denial, and in the face of your offer at all times, to make any further statement that your friends might require, we are pained to see that many Democrats continue to regard you as identified with this clandestine and proscriptive Order. The fact that you have been largely voted for by the members of this Order is still evidently the real cause of this suspicion. We know how sensitively you feel any imputation upon your personal and political character—we know how unjust any such suspicion is—we know how ardently you cherish the Democratic party—we know that you would scorn to belong to any other political organization, and above all, how much you are opposed to all secret combinations for political purposes—we know, too, that in your own county of Pike, you were the bold, active, and public opponent of Know-Nothingism, as the result of the late election in that county will show. We know that night and day before that election, you were engaged in contradicting the declaration that you belong to this Order, and rallying your colleagues on the Democratic ticket. We know finally, how proudly you can repel any and all assaults, in the slightest degree affecting your standing as a Democrat and a citizen. While we cheerfully pledge ourselves to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, that you are as true to the Democratic faith as any living, and as hostile to the Order of Know-Nothings, as its most conscientious and most uncompromising opponent, we address you this letter to give you an opportunity over your own name, to answer these unfounded assaults of your foes and the mistaken suspicions of your friends.

Respectfully yours,
ASA PACKER,
JAMES M. PORTER,
WILLIAM OVERFIELD,
DAVID BARNETT,
JOHN N. HITCHINSON,
L. F. BARNES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—I am grateful to you as old and valuable friends for the generous and eloquent letter you have addressed to me. You do me no more than justice in expressing the belief that I have not had, and have not now, the slightest connection with any secret political organization however called; and I feel that I deserve your confidence as a Democrat and as a man as fully and as entirely at the present day, as at any former period. To the same extent do I feel entitled to the confidence of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. When the imputation that I was a member of the secret order to which you refer was made, I took the first proper occasion to repel it in strong, unmeasured and emphatic language. I proposed to add to this denial any other that might be required at my hands. It is alleged in some of the Whig papers that I did not again and again repeat this contradiction. But I prize my own character too highly—I value my principles too dearly—I have labored too long and too zealously in the Democratic ranks to deem it necessary that I should volunteer a reply to every imputation upon my standing as a Democrat.

All that you say of my opinion in regard to this accusation, I cheerfully endorse; and I am glad that I have had the opportunity to state to you, gentlemen, as my honest and true position, that I am not now and never have been a member of any other political organization but the Democratic party. When I became the candidate of the Democratic party for Canal Commissioner, I depended upon that alone for my election. While I shall carefully study the interests of the whole people, I can represent the interests of no other party in the official position I am about to assume. I am for the largest degree of civil and religious liberty, and cannot subscribe, and never have subscribed to the doctrine that any citizen known to the Constitution as such, shall be proscribed from civil office, or in any degree debarr'd of his rights because of his religious belief or the place of birth.

In the late canvass, I diligently exerted my humble abilities to secure the triumph of the Democratic party and its principles, and to advance the success of my able and well tried colleagues on the ticket, and its with pride and pleasure that

I refer to the result in my own section of the State, and particularly in my own representative district, as an evidence of the truth of what I say. I am aware that the confidence of a few of my Democratic friends has been somewhat disturbed by the peculiar circumstance which surrounded my position but I trust this definition of my views and actions may satisfy all.

Truly, your friend,
HENRY S. MOTT.
To Hon. Asa Packer, L. F. Barnes, Esq., Hon. Wm. Overfield and others.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.
Below we give the official vote of the State.

Counties.	Bigler.	Pollock.	For.	Agst.
Adams,	2080	2121	1236	2684
Allegheny,	5115	10377	10022	4033
Armstrong,	1940	3659	2322	1711
Beaver,	1458	2233	1955	1089
Bedford,	2019	2157	1232	2301
Berks,	6498	5143	2612	16590
Blair,	1513	2766	2253	1143
Bradford,	2269	4811	4353	1672
Bucks,	5089	5498	3778	5870
Butler,	3381	2955	2301	2249
Cambria,	1739	1627	1292	1345
Carbon,	1227	1059	658	1072
Centre,	2113	2774	2438	1871
Chester,	4412	6544	5508	3830
Clarion,	2173	2015	2148	1507
Clearfield,	1448	1188	1235	872
Clinton,	935	1407	1141	730
Columbia,	2189	1399	1037	1933
Crawford,	2687	3636	2994	2135
Cumberland,	2681	3677	2826	3210
Dauphin,	2224	4061	2476	3448
Delaware,	1656	2292	1722	1593
Elk,	364	401	282	307
Erie,	2526	3637	2767	1591
Fayette,	2440	3488	3493	1107
Forest,	993	000	000	000
Franklin,	2799	3579	2539	3341
Fulton,	876	705	426	832
Greene,	2006	1746	1185	1780
Huntingdon,	1590	2614	2169	1294
Indiana,	1264	3161	2368	1333
Jefferson,	988	1559	1385	1015
Juniata,	1176	1170	1140	909
Lancaster,	4699	10902	5534	8069
Lawrence,	994	2576	2359	737
Lebanon,	1751	2636	1091	2784
Lefhigh,	3026	3004	776	4733
Luzerne,	4368	4584	4283	3265
Lycoming,	2269	2789	2309	1889
McKean,	502	405	415	481
Mercer,	2550	3034	2985	2846
Millin,	1287	1630	1248	982
Monroe,	1917	625	574	1718
Montgomery,	5552	5144	3819	5789
Montour,	476	757	773	735
Northampton,	3655	3417	1411	5093
Northumb'd,	2182	2121	1824	2230
Perry,	1412	2121	1927	1939
Philadelphia,	24036	28817	25330	20570
Pike,	624	207	242	458
Potter,	656	748	613	550
Schuylkill,	5388	4265	2762	5638
Somerset,	1268	2755	1740	1642
Susquehanna,	2126	2819	2610	1525
Sullivan,	417	329	299	349
Tioga,	1489	2448	2041	1576
Union,	1913	2881	1440	2614
Venango,	1466	1679	1836	892
Warren,	1118	1400	1273	975
Washington,	3457	4276	4276	2572
Wayne,	1877	1408	1803	808
Westmore'd,	3803	3773	3946	3236
Wyoming,	693	1174	1191	339
York,	4707	4777	2336	5994
Majorities,	167001	204008	158442	168500

Majorities. 37,007 5168

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
Henry S. Mott, : : : 274,074
George Darsie, : : : 83,331
Majority, : : : 190,743

SUPREME JUDGE.
Jeremiah S. Black, : : : 167,010
Daniel Smyser, : : : 73,571
Thomas H. Baird, : : : 120,596
Black's majority 46,414.

A DISMAL RECORD.

The following is a list of banks that have burst within a short time past:
Patchin Bank, Buffalo.
Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Oswego.
Farmers' Bank of Canandaigua.
Bank of Carthage.
Farmers and Merchants' bank, Maryland.
Bank of Millford, Delaware.
Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Memphis.
Massillon Bank, Ohio.
Ohio Savings Institute, Tiffin.
Cohlebank, Boston.
Bank of West Killingly, Connecticut.
Eighth Avenue Bank, New York.
Bank of Ellsworth, Maine.
Elkhart County Bank, Indiana.
Bank of Northern Indiana.
Bank of Washtenaw, Michigan.
Eme and Kalamazoo Bank, Michigan.

From Mexico we have some odd news. A ball had been gotten up at the Capital to celebrate one of the national fete days, the government officers and diplomatic officers were expected to attend. The latter, however, refuse to wear their diplomatic dress, as it was a private ball, whereupon Santa Anna and his officers refused to attend, and the ball was postponed just before it was to commence. Santa Anna having ordered an illumination of all the houses in the city, under severe penalties, the U. S. Ambassador refused to illuminate his house or hoist his flag, and sent a circular to all the American residents, notifying them that the decree had no authority over them. Next day he sent a letter to the government on the subject, and there was much ill feeling. At the ball above mentioned it was supposed that Santa Anna was to be proclaimed Emperor, and one regiment had already made the proclamation.

Mayor Conrad is said to be the Know-Nothing favorite for the next U. S. Senator.

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—The Herald of this morning has the following: In our extra of yesterday evening, we informed the public that a rumor was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin, and of his crew and their ships, had been discovered. We immediately dispatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay company's house, at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir Geo. Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a dispatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae.

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 25th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via the Red river settlement.

After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the great Fish river of Duck, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings on the mutilated corpses of some which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another hand, who obtained her details *à viva voce*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of the whites. Among these are silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.," while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850. The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known in this city.

Important from Havana.

THE ASSASSINATION OF CASTANEA.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Letters received here from Havana, by the steamship Black Warrior, report that the assassin of Castanea, the captor of General Lopez, succeeded in making his escape. The funeral cortege of the murdered man was composed entirely of the police force, (*Guardia Civil*) paraded for the occasion by order of the Government.

The indignation of the populace at this proceeding was very great, and the procession was frequently insulted by uproarious cries from the people, which irritated the members of the police to such a degree that they attacked the people; and several were killed and wounded in the affair.

Large bodies of troops were ordered out, and the guards at the gates of the city, and other stations, were immediately doubled, as some popular outbreak was feared.

Quiet was, however, soon restored, although the previous excitement was most intense, as all were commenting upon the subject in terms by no means favorable to Gen. Concha. A letter says:

"This is the second occasion of a popular disturbance during the last four months and is an evidence of the growth of dissatisfaction."

Such commotions against the Government were unknown before the present year, although several attempts had previously been made to assassinate Castanea.

The American officers in the Turkish service under Omar Pacha, in the Principality, and General Guyon in Asia, have, in all the military operations thus far, conducted themselves so well as to win much praise. Among these is mentioned a Mr. Porter, of New Jersey, who enjoys the confidence of Omar Pacha, and who gave the Russians the last blow near Bueco, after which he brought back his squadrons in safety, although at the time nearly surrounded by a vastly superior force of the enemy. Two Americans serving under Guyon, in Asia, also distinguish themselves whenever an opportunity offers.

HARD HIT.—The Cincinnati Gazette, referring to the fact that several papers from Europe had been shipped back by the authorities of Boston, says:

"We may not object to having papers sent back to the place from whence they came, only it strikes us that a city which permits a Police Court to send back white men and women three thousand miles across the ocean, because they are poor, ought not to make so much fuss about a commissioner sending a negro back to Virginia, because he is a slave. That's all."

A western paper says a few days since a train composed of nine wagons and fifty persons, crossed the Missouri eastwardly in search of a new home. They had left the Salt Lake City on account of the oppression and immorality of their Church.

SINGULAR INSURANCE.—Six majestic elm trees, in front of a dwelling in Marlborough, Mass., have been insured by their owners in the sum of five hundred dollars, against loss by lightning or fire.

The mountains in the vicinity of Weatherville, California, on the 25th of August last, were covered with snow, to the no little surprise of the citizens.

Acorns are sold in the Harrisburg market at 62 cents a bushel.

Potatoes are abundant in N. Hampshire and Indiana at 25 cents a bushel.

A COMPLIMENT TO GOV. BIGLER.

Governor Bigler, who had been staying for some days at the Merchants' Hotel, in our city, was complimented last evening by a most beautiful serenade. An immense number of citizens, attended by a splendid band of music, proceeded to the hotel, and after the musical exercises were gone through, Governor Bigler made his appearance, was introduced to the audience, and delivered a short but eloquent speech. He was frequently interrupted by demonstrations of applause, and when allusions were made to the battle yet to be fought, for the Constitution and the Civil and Religious rights of all citizens, the plaudits testified with what earnestness the Democracy of this Commonwealth have enlisted in the campaign. Governor Bigler has endeared himself to the people of this State by a bold and manly avowal of the fundamental principles of the party, and his defeat does not bring with it a single stain upon his public character. His last address to the people is truly a republican document, and will stand as the best evidence of the basis on which the administration of this model Chief Magistrate has rested.

The following is an abstract of Governor Bigler's remarks, noted from memory.

It was a very common thing for a successful candidate who had honors to bestow, and a long official career before him to be thus greeted, but it was unusual for one who occupied his position, which was rather that of a setting than a rising sun to be thus greeted. He had endeavored to discharge his official duties faithfully and to the best of his ability—he had proclaimed to the people of the State his honest views and principles—and although stricken down by an unseen secret foe, his heart was cheerful and his spirit buoyant, because he felt that the principles he had avowed were right and just, and that time would vindicate their correctness. He had stood upon the doctrines of the Constitution; he had contended for the political equality of citizens of all creeds and of all classes; he had opposed the formation of secret societies for the accomplishment of political objects; he had not striven, as some persons falsely allege to array one portion of the community against another, but had made the principles of republican equality his guide, and had throughout his whole official career faithfully adhered to them; and but a very few years would elapse before the correctness of his position would be universally acknowledged.

It was not the first time that the party he belonged to had been overthrown. It was defeated in 1840, and again in 1845, but every measure upon which it had been temporarily defeated, had since been gloriously vindicated and triumphantly established. It would be so hereafter, and whatever might be his future destiny, whether he should retire forever into private, or again participate in political life, it should be his pride and pleasure to belong to the great party of the Commonwealth, of the Constitution, of Republican freedom, of equal rights, and of progress, which had left a glorious impress upon the pages of our national history.

For the short remainder of his official term, he would studiously endeavor to discharge to the best of his abilities his Executive duties, and he would ever gratefully remember the kindness which he had received from the people of Philadelphia and of this great Commonwealth.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE UPON THE AMERICAN FLAG BY AN ENGLISHMAN.—The New York Mirror of Thursday furnishes the following letter:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 2, 1854.
DEAR COLONEL: I hasten to inform you of another instance which has lately occurred off the Falkland Island stamp, showing up the most high-handed outrage on our flag by an English officer which is yet unsettled.

The steamboat "Bay State," James H. Wardle, captain, left the United States for California in December last, and after putting into several ports, was obliged to undergo heavy repairs at Pernambuco, which delayed him five months; he then proceeded on his course, touching at Bahia, his wheel-paddles unshipped, and under sail, rigged as a three masted schooner. The vessel was leaky, and did not mind the helm well—men constantly at the pumps.

Describing a vessel in the distance one morning, he set his colors and found the brig named, and to his surprise, fired a shot across his bow, then another, and then a loaded gun was fired, the ball passing between the fore and mainmasts. He laid to, and set a larger American flag, to induce the Englishman to desist, but still another shot was fired, which also came near the hull, and would have sunk her in her disabled condition, in all probability, if it had struck. Thus four blank guns and four loaded ones were fired at our poor little schooner, whilst the Capt. was obliged to lay to and wait her Majesty's officer, who soon boarded her, and in an imperative tone demanded her papers. Captain Wardle replied that he should remember where he was, when the brave lieutenant mentioned the fact of his having an armed boat alongside.

On seeing the papers, he desired (as a partial atonement for the outrage, we suppose) to make an entry on the log-book, which he did over his own signature, stating that he fired wide off the schooner, taking her to be a Russian privateer! A privateer, indeed! There was not an officer or man on board of her Majesty's brig who dared to go to sea in her.

This gallant young officer signed himself Charles Wake, lieutenant commanding her Majesty's brig, Bonta, and is one of many young English officers in search of renown, at all hazards. The depositions of Captain Wardle and crew, have been made before our consular agent, and it is the intention of our minister at this Court to forward the same to the Department of State.

ADIOS.</